

# THE YOUNG WORKER

An Organ of the Militant Young Workers

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CHICAGO, ILL., DECEMBER 15, 1924

PRICE 5 CENTS

**THE YOUNG WORKER**  
Stands For  
Unionizing the Youth!  
Equal Pay for Equal Work for  
Young and Old!  
A 6-Hour Day, 5-Day Week for  
Young Workers!  
Abolition of Child Labor!  
A Fight Against Capitalist  
Militarism!  
A Fight Against the Boss Class!  
The Workers' Republic!

## ISSUE CALL FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION OF LEAGUE

### First Point on Agenda: The Weekly! Ask United Front On Child Slavery

An Appeal of the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League

To all comrades of the Young Workers League of America!

Now that the convention call has been issued and the period of discussion has been opened, there may be a tendency in our ranks to neglect some of the most important campaigns and portion of activity that we are engaged in. We unanimously appeal to the comrades in all parts of the country to unite harmoniously, before every discussion meeting, in putting the drive for the Weekly Young Worker as the first point on the agenda. Every ounce of energy must be put forth in order that we may as soon as possible have the Weekly, by getting the \$2,000 and the 10,000 circulation for the paper. No opportunity should be missed to set the comrades to their various tasks in doing their share the most successful we have yet had. Everyone must be impressed with the great importance and value to our league of the Weekly.

In order that no meeting, whether of branch, nucleus or city, shall forget its communist obligation to the extent of sidetracking the campaign for the Weekly, the national executive committee hereby instructs every unit

of the organization that from the time of the opening of the convention discussion to the date of the convention, the drive for the Weekly shall be the first point on the agenda of every nucleus, branch, and city membership meeting. No convention discussion shall be undertaken unless the work of the campaign shall have taken care of at every single meeting.

All together for the Weekly Young Worker! Every league member working hard in the execution of his young communist duty! Send in the dollars for your quota! Send in subscriptions! Send in the enlarged bundle orders thru the pledge cards! Send in your contributions so that you will be able to March in the Weekly Young Worker Parade.

All young communists to their posts!

With revolutionary greetings,  
THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA,  
John Williamson, Executive Secretary.

A United Front of the Workers of America against child labor!

That is the slogan that has been issued by the Communists of the Workers Party and the Young Workers League. Agitation will immediately be started in all working class organizations, labor unions, co-operatives, fraternal organizations, youth and women movements and similar bodies.

### Y. W. L. DRIVE ON IN PITTSBURGH

LEAGUE LISTS ECONOMIC DEMANDS FOR YOUNG WORKERS

CANDY SWEATSHOPS EXPOSED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Investigation by the Young Workers League conducted in the D. L. Clark company disclosed inhuman conditions under which the young workers, almost children, slave ten hours each day and during the busy season they are compelled to work overtime or lose their jobs.

Bad Ventilation. Poor ventilation, especially of the sixth floor, where the starch used in the making of creamed candy and marshmallows saturates the air to the extent that it must result in tuberculosis or consumption for the youthful workers. In general the condition in the factory are so bad that most young workers leave after a short while. It is only the fear that they might not find a new job that makes them stick.

Work starts at seven in the morning until five thirty with three quarters of an hour for lunch. The average pay is 35 cents per hour, which makes an average wage of \$19 per week. Most of the girls work piece work and they have to toil pretty hard if "they want to make out."

The slave driving system known as the efficiency system in modern industry is used there with the result that the workers are kept on the go most every minute of the day. The trained foremen whom the company employs to look after the workers, see to it that the workers don't go too often. On some floors they have as many as two or three foremen.

The foreman on the fourth floor, a certain Mr. Stepniak, said to be an ex-prize fighter, is noted for the way he takes care of his men. As an ex-prize fighter he sure can bully the workers under him. The language, we are told, that he uses cannot be repeated here because it might not suit the censors. He does not even respect the presence of girls.

The eight-hour day which is endorsed by many legislatures is not granted to the workers. But in spite of that the Young Workers League offers a program which will eventually be won if the young workers will combine into the ranks of the league and fight as a unit for their welfare.

The League's program is:  
1. Abolition of speed up system and piece work.  
2. No night work or overtime work.

3. A paid two week's annual vacation.  
4. A six hour day and five day week with a living wage.

The young workers will have to adopt this program if they really think of their interests as young workers, and they will have to join the Young Workers League so as to be able to win these conditions together with the other young workers.

Every young worker in Clark's should be a member of the Young Workers League.

Demand Ratification.

The object of this movement towards a united front of workers against child labor is to force the ratification of the child labor amendment now going the rounds of the states and to supplement it by compelling the passage of laws providing for full government maintenance of all school children of workers and poor farmers. Unless this second step is taken, the child labor amendment remains what it was intended to be by its framers—an empty pack of phrases.

The communists point out that the workers will never obtain any relief for themselves or the working class children unless they take things into their own hands, and by the power of their own might, enforce the institution of relief measures. The officialdom of the American Federation of Labor has done nothing towards this end; instead it has put off the rank and file of organized labor with stories about how it was progressing towards the elimination of child labor. These statements are made when everyone knows that the bosses of this country, who own and control the government, will fight tooth and nail against any attempt to put thru measures which will reduce their profits by taking away cheap child labor and forcing them to employ adult workers at a decent wage, besides maintaining the child of the

(Continued on Page 4.)

### BOSTON BISCUIT CAMPAIGN IS ON

LOOSE-WILES BISCUIT CO. IS FIRST FACTORY TO BE TACKLED

LEAGUE EXPECTS NUCLEUS

By ISIDORE BINCH.  
BOSTON.—The drive against the Biscuit Trust in this city was opened against the local factory of the Loose-Wiles Company—the "Sunshine Biscuit" makers. Under the guise of a Boston University and with a previously prepared outline of questions, I had an interview with the office manager of the plant.

Unfortunately the factory manager, whose permission is necessary to inspect the factory, was not in, and I found it impossible to demand a right to inspect the shops without upsetting all plans and giving away my disguise.

Rotten Conditions.

However, I managed to get all the official dope on the plant, thanks to the outline of questions. This plant has two distinct managers whose work do not overlap anywhere—namely, the office and factory managers. Each one hires his own help and bears full responsibility for his branch. There are absolutely no employees' committees anywhere in the factory even for such so-called "minor details" as sanitation and ventilation. When asked how they handled labor disputes the office manager replied, "We have no labor disputes," and when I pressed him further admitted they use "individual persuasion." A local comrade, when I told him the above, truly said that "It takes two parties to make a dispute" and the "Sunshine" plant has "no labor disputes" because they allow the workers no say. The first sign of discontent, the first murmur of protest at rotten conditions is immediately squashed.

### MINE CAMPAIGN GAINS IMPETUS

PROGRESSIVE MINERS WILL AID YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE DRIVE

SALZMAN TOUR SUCCESSFUL

The mining campaign of the Young Workers League gathers impetus every day. With the entire organization of the mine workers centered on the elections that are taking place in a number of districts, as well as the election for international officials, the Young Workers League is appealing to all progressive mine workers to combine with them to put across the league program.

Expect Progressive Aid. The national executive committee has already addressed appeals to all the progressive miners' leaders and committees in the important districts of the union, urging them to cooperate with the league in its drive to organize the young miners to fight for the demands which have been issued.

It is expected that the units of the progressive miners will give their aid to the league in this drive, especially since it is well known that Young Workers League members have been very active in the campaigns the progressives in Illinois, Ohio and Pennsylvania. League members are candidates for office in all three of these districts on the progressive slate. It is believed that the program of the league will be incorporated in the general program of the progressive committees.

All league members in the mining territory are urged to get the progressive committees behind the league program for the young workers in the mines!

The field of the drive has been widened with the announcement that the Workers Party is to give its wholehearted support to the league drive. Federations, a large percentage of whose membership is composed of miners, have sent out circular letters to their members urging them to cooperate with the league in the mining territories. The majority of the workers in the mines are of foreign birth or descent and it is important that all nationalities be reached.

Pennsy. Active. The mass meetings planned by the Pittsburgh district are beginning soon and there is every prospect of the formation of a number of mining nuclei of the league. We are informed that the report of the Meadowlands meetings in the last issue of The Young Worker was incorrect and that the meeting is to be held on Sunday, December 14. One of the league comrades was beaten up by the officials in the Pittsburgh district. Comrade Pat Toohay and

### Bosses Form New Organization to Fight Amendment

PINEHURST, N. C.—The North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association in session at Pinehurst went on record as absolutely opposed to the child labor amendment to the constitution and formed an organization to fight its passage. A committee was elected to urge tobacco growers and other large employers of child labor to oppose ratification.

Little could be learned of the new organization that will fight the child labor amendment other than that it will be a nationwide campaign by the textile trusts. It is claimed that appeal will be made not only to the textile exploiters of child labor, but to every user of children in all industries.

### GOMPERS STABS YOUTH IN BACK

MILITARY TRAINING CAMPS ENDORSED AT EL PASO MEET OF A. F. OF L.

PREPARE WORKERS FOR WAR

By JOHN HARVEY.

Never before has the Gompers officialdom of the American Federation of Labor so openly betrayed the working class youth as at the El Paso convention. Doing everything in its power to harness the American labor movement for the service of American imperialism, this gang of labor fakery went so far as to offer the machinery of the A. F. of L. as an auxiliary to the war department in preparing young workers for the next slaughter.

Recruiting Offices.

The most prostituting resolution presented is the one endorsing the Citizen's Military Training Camps, a section of the Organized Reserves that not only prepares young workers for war, but is closely connected to the National Guards, beside having local organizations of its own for strike-breaking purposes. Bosses give young workers a month's vacation with full pay, and are only glad to spend this money in light of the valuable anti-union and strikebreaking education that the young workers are fed there. This resolution which is to be sent to all affiliated locals is signed by twenty union officials, the preamble reading as follows:

Resolved, by the American Federation of Labor in national convention assembled . . . that the

## THE CONVENTION CALL

To All Nuclei and Branches of the Young Workers League of America:

Comrades:—

More than a year and a half has elapsed since the last national convention of the Young Workers League in 1923. In that period of time our league has grown immeasurably and its influence has been increased. Its work has been broadened towards a mass basis.

The first important steps have been taken towards the total reorganization of the league on the basis of shop nuclei; our press has become greatly improved in character and circulation; we have definitely participated in a number of struggles of the young working class, in strikes and in trade unions; a children's movement has been built up which is starting to engage in the school struggle; our anti-militarist work has begun to take a clearly defined form; and we have knit more closely than ever, the struggles, discussions and activities of our party, the Workers Party, with the work of our own organization.

Our mass activity has placed us plainly on the road towards becoming a Young Leninist League.

In the course of the time between the last convention and the present day, we have gained greatly in experience, rectified our mistakes, and have been confronted with new problems. This together with the growth of our league and the necessity of greater clarification and unified action in the face of the coming great struggles against the oppressing ruling class, has impelled our national committee to issue this call for a national convention of the Young Workers League of America.

Our national convention will be confronted with serious and important tasks. American imperialism is preparing itself for greater and more bitter onslaughts against the working class, the first victims of which are the unorganized work-

ing youth. New imperialist slaughters menace the proletariat of this country. The horrors of unemployment threaten to increase in the future months. The exploitation of working class children grows in volume and brutality. Wage cuts, longer hours, wars, unemployment, greater miseries face the workers and their weakest section, the youth. In this situation our young Communist league must outline its future tasks on the basis of its past program in order to go ahead more unitedly and firmly in our work of rallying the masses of young workers to our banner.

The exact date of the convention has not yet been set, but it will take place immediately after the convention of the Workers Party. The Workers Party is to hold its convention shortly. The Fourth Bureau Session and the Fourth World Congress of the Young Communist International have already been held. Our convention must take place in the immediate future.

Comrades throughout the country are urged to immediately begin the discussion of the problems that will come up before our convention. In a short time the exact date of the convention will be issued together with the basis of representation of delegates and the agenda. Discussion should be guided by the resolution on the subject passed by the national executive committee of the league. As soon as the exact date of the convention is issued, all preparations should be made for the holding of city and district convention to elect delegates to the national convention.

All together for the convention of the Young Workers League of America!

Join for the work towards a young Leninist League!

With Communist Greetings,  
THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,  
YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE OF AMERICA,  
John Williamson, Executive Secretary.

## PREPARE FOR LIEBKNECHT DAY

ALL efforts must be bent towards making International Liebknecht Day, on January 11, 1925, the most successful demonstration of the young Communists in this country. Meetings are already being arranged for in all the league units and with the greater co-operation that will be given by the Workers Party this year, there is no doubt but that the meetings

will rally thousands of young workers from coast to coast.

Where meetings have not yet been arranged by our leagues, immediate steps must be taken towards holding them. Every city must hold the meeting on the same day, January 11. Get the co-operation of the Workers Party. Get the co-operation of other working class youth organizations, of trades unions, and other working class bodies. Send in TODAY for your share of the posters that the national office is preparing. They will help to make your meeting successful. Arrange for the speakers and the program. Get the hall; print tickets and announcements. Make this International Liebknecht Day memorable in the history of the Young Workers League.

Send in your order now for the special Liebknecht Day edition of The Young Worker, or else you may find that there won't be enough to go around.

Spread the slogans of the Young Workers League on I. L. D. Rally the youth to the standards of our organization.

Reorganize the league on the basis of shop nuclei! Make it a Bolshevik league!

Bring the economic program of the league to the masses of exploited young workers! Long live the Young Communist International! Popularize these slogans! Stand by them on International Liebknecht Day!

### JAPS ORGANIZE BOY SCOUTS

Imperialists of Nippon Prepare Cannon Fodder

TOKIO.—Japanese imperialists are following the example of their American rivals in training the youth for the next war as cannon food. Under the auspices of the Tokio Naval Club, the first Boy Scouts of Japan have been organized. The militarist body has received the official sanction of the emperor and the ministers of the army, navy, and education. The idea behind it is supposed to be the physical education of the Japanese youth. What is really intended for is to have a reserve army of youths, blindly following the orders of their capitalist and imperial masters.

A 'Weekly' by First

For a Leninist League!



# THIS IS A HURRY CALL TO YOU!

## Feed the Flames!



**WE** know that the branches all over the country are doing their bit on the Weekly Young Worker drive. We know that most of the comrades are actively engaged in collecting money. We are sure that the pledge cards are being filled out, the bundle orders increased, and the subs being gathered.

**BUT THE MONEY AND THE PLEDGE CARDS ARE NOT BEING TURNED INTO THE NATIONAL OFFICE!**

The secretaries and campaign managers are not sending the money in as soon as they get it. They are not keeping a continual stream of money flowing into the coffers of the Weekly Young Worker Campaign Fund. They are not making the drive a real live issue thruout the branches. They are not putting the necessary PEP into the campaign.

**IF YOU WANT THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE YOUNG WORKER TO BE THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE WEEKLY EVERY COMRADE IN THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE MUST IMMEDIATELY SEE TO IT THAT HIS OR HER SHARE OF THE CAMPAIGN HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED—NOT IN WORDS BUT IN DEEDS!**

Every single branch in the country that has collected money in the drive must immediately send that money in to us—IMMEDIATELY! TODAY! WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST DELAY!

We want that Weekly Young Worker in quick order and no comrade or branch must do anything that will delay its appearance.

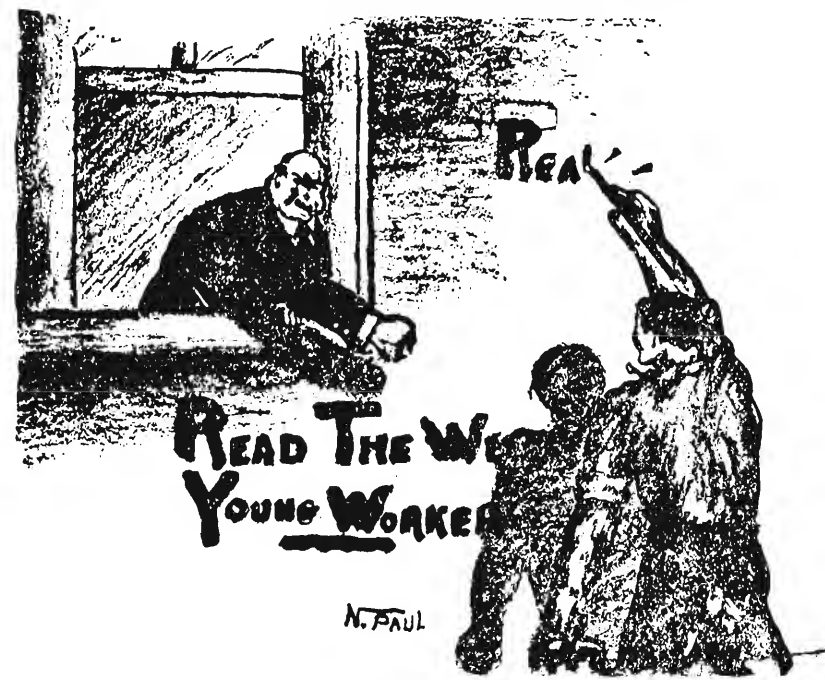
How many branches have done as well as Pittsburgh so far? How many branches can say that they have reached their quotas? How many of them can point to their efforts to go beyond their quota? Pittsburgh is the third branch to reach its goal in the drive, following swiftly on the heels of Hartford and Cromwell. The Smoky City comrades have already sent in \$20, the amount that was assigned to them in the drive.

Chicago is far in the lead of the big cities. Practically seventy-five per cent of its quota of \$400 has already passed into the hands of the national campaign committee. We have re-

ceived \$289.25 from Chicago and there is still a lot of money to be collected from comrades in various branches. There is not a bit of doubt as to Chicago's certainty of going over the top.

Comrade Victor Cutler, of Los Angeles, promises us that the coast comrades are going to do themselves proud in the drive. A big affair has been arranged and the proceeds are going to go for our Weekly. They send in a batch of pledge cards with promises of more support. Los Angeles doesn't stand still—not by a long shot. Here are the cards:

Adrian Saunders, 3; Many Airoff, 3; Seema Baun, 3; Edith Berkman, 3; Morris Bernstein, 3; Albert J. Bock, 3; Vera Blacker, 4; Victor Cutler, 3; Emma Cutler, 3; Freda Freeman, 3; Eva Gerkoft, 3; Rebecca Goodman, 3; Ben Goodman, 3; Elta Gordon, 4; Minnie Karasick, 3; Gregory Kivomory, 3; Vera Keylin, 3; Harry H. Komer, 3; Esther Loober, 3; Louis Loober, 3; Dave Lyons, 3; Sam Milder, 4; M. Orans, 3; Nat Prager, 3; Emile Rabinovitz, 3;



Rose Rubin, 3; Esther Schneiderman, 3; Wm. Schneiderman, 3; Isadore Spencer, 3; Queen Silver, 5; Esther Walter, 3. Total 108.

**And here is Pittsburgh:**

Bella Berlin, 3; Saul Chudnow, 3; Liza Jaffe, 3; Herman Gordon, 3; Irvin Supcoff, 3; Alexander Guranoff, 3; Sarah Rubinstein, 3; J. Solnitzky, 3; Philip Katz, 3. Total 27.

**Owen, Wisconsin, adds a few as follows:**

Pellervo Kangas, 3; Harry Rosenquist, 3; Jennie Anderson, 3; Einar Laakso, 3. Total 12.

**And Chicago, which, as we have already pointed out, is doing good work in other fields, sends in its last few pledge and they say more are coming!**

Morris Stein, 3; Bernard Davis, 3; Mary Kaplan, 3; Abe Schaffner, 4; Nathan Schafner, 3; Joseph Abraham, 3; Belle Cozanov, 3; Samuel Kurtz, 3; M. Levin, 3; Fannie Plotkin, 3; John Harvey, 10; Ceilia Cozanov, 3; Rudolph Sausser, 3; Joe Korn, 5; Beatrice Weinstein, 3. Total 55.

**Why isn't the list of YOUR branch in these columns? Why haven't you sent in your pledge cards?**

See to it that they are in by the time of the publication of the next issue.

### Will You March in the Parade?

How many branches have placed on their order of business the Weekly Young Worker parade? How many comrades are sending in their names to us together with the contribution that will put them on the roll of honor in the Weekly Young Worker Parade?

Your name **MUST** not be missing from the roll of honor when all the names are listed. The smallest contribution will show your willingness to be in the parade. Send them in today! March with us in the parade!

### LAST MINUTE NEWS.

A good piece of news floats in from New York. "The campaign for the Fund to make The Young Worker a weekly by January 1st has aroused a great deal of enthusiasm. Money is coming in, and all the branch will surely raise their quota. One branch, the Bronx Jewish, has set the example by raising its quota from the amount set by the district committee, \$30, to \$100."

Not bad! Let's see the money pour into the national office, New Yorkers!

### A LAST WORD TO YOU!

And this is it: If you want that Weekly paper in snappy order, and we **KNOW** you want it, then drop what you are now doing and rush that money in! Money! Money! MONEY!!! That's what we need right now. Neither god nor devil, discussions or debates, controversies or socials, will prevent us from getting that Weekly! We want it and we're going to have it!

Every comrade to his post! Don't permit your Communist conscience to bother you in the future when you feel that you didn't do your bit towards getting the Weekly!

**GET THAT WEEKLY YOUNG WORKER NOW!**

## Feed the Flames!



### GOMPERS HELP PREPARE YOUTH FOR WAR

(Continued from page 1)  
zens military training camps are deserving of the support of American laboring men and executive council is authorized and directed to nominate three civilian aides to the secretary of war at large, and one civilian aid in each of the forty-eight states, to co-operate with the government in recruiting candidates for these camps.

This resolution not only means that the A. F. of L. will help the war department accomplish its aim of training 100,000 young workers for war each year. It also means that they endorse the Military Training Camps Association, the bosses organization that sets the money from the employers and sees that in return the students at the camps get sufficient strike-breaking, anti-union, 100% Americanism to warrant the great expenditures.

#### How Near is War?

But there is something of even greater danger for the working class youth in this move. By placing the A. F. of L. at the service of the war department under the pretext of only recruiting for the C. M. T. C's, Gompers puts the federation in a position to be of even greater service to the bosses. The war lords are well aware of the fact that war is not so popular among the workers as it was in 1917, and they know that it will take more pressure and stronger organization to force the young workers into service when the next war starts. They see that this war is fast approaching and they are doing everything possible to have all the necessary apparatus ready to coerce the young workers into the next slaughter-fest. Since the A. F. of L. machinery, steered by the reactionary officialdom can render valuable assistance in war time recruiting, they want the unions prepared and well organized for this work. For this reason it means a great deal to the war department to have aides from the unions nominated now, to strengthen the connections between the A. F. of L. and the war department, and to be all set for the efficient mobilization of young workers when war is declared.

Turning somersaults to keep up with American imperialistic policy the A. F. of L. officialdom

kept busy at El Paso.

In accordance with Wall street policy in Mexico, Central and South America, the convention stuck to the Monroe Doctrine, laying down a "Monroe doctrine of the American labor movement" which will help keep the neighboring American countries in "democracy," which means slavery to American exploitation.

In order to help the Dawes plan, and to stamp out any working class resistance to Morgan's plan to colonize Europe, Gompers turns internationalist, and when it comes to Europe forgets the isolation of the Monroe doctrine. Gompers and his gang will even go so far as to join the Amsterdam International if they will be given a chance to fight the revolutionary European unions.

As American imperialism becomes more aggressive, so do its lieutenants in the American Federation of Labor. When the expansion of American imperialism threatens to bring war, its agents in the A. F. of L. prepares to mobilize the young workers to support the advances of American imperialism. They endorse the C. M. T. C's, they give three cheers for the naval maneuvers in the Pacific, they adopt a resolution urging the construction of more battleships.

#### Young Workers, Join Unions!

As long as the large masses of young workers are outside the unions they will not be able to put up the opposition to the officialdom necessary to defeat such resolutions so dangerous to the working class youth. The American young workers, together with the militant older workers, must break down the barriers which keep the working class youth unorganized and outside the unions. These young workers who have managed to force their way into the unions must organize into Young Workers League fractions and force their unions to admit and organize the young workers. Everything must be done so that never again will there be so little youth opposition to the old officialdom in the unions as to allow the passing of resolutions so contrary to the interests of the young workers and the working class as a whole.

### Biscuit Company Drive Opened Up by Boston League

(Continued from Page 1.)

ed by the expulsion of the protesting employee.

On being pressed to answer admitted that they are part of a national organization with nationwide distribution of products and numerous plants, but denied all connection with any other biscuit corporation and especially the N. B. C. He was extremely suspicious of every question and of my mission as a whole and pondered every question carefully before giving me a grudging answer.

#### Bad Location.

The location of the factory is the worst possible from an employee's standpoint. It is opposite the North Station Railway Terminal, the Boston Elevated Railway runs both its branches to a junction immediately before the plant, blocking what little light might otherwise enter the dirty windows, and the Cambridge and Roxbury cars crash by on elevated, surface and subway structures. The management boasts of the plant as the "Factory of a Thousand Windows." Even overlooking the exaggeration, half of the windows are blocked by crates and boxes of crackers, the remainder are blocked by the elevated structure and all have long lost their acquaintance with soap and water. The crash and whine of machine is almost maddening even in the office; the heat is unbearable; the ventilation is a thing unknown. All day long the office is illuminated by the poorest electric lights, no light at all being admitted by the "E.P." into the office.

#### The workers are of all nationalities but mostly Italian and Jewish.

Our comrades of the league

### MIDDLEHEADED MIDDLE CLASS FORMS A WOULD-BE BOY SCOUTS MOVEMENT

By SAMUEL DARCY.

NEW YORK.—Pacifists, socialists, liberals and others of their ilk, assembled into the National Association for Child Development, are attempting to organize a children's movement, which, judging by its character and program will serve the petty bourgeoisie much in the manner that the boy and girl scout movement are serving the capitalist class and the junior groups are serving the workers.

Joshua Lieberman, whose only qualification to handle children is his membership in the socialist party—which is in its second childhood with one foot in the grave and the other in the LaFollette tribe—has been chosen secretary.

In his announcements in those of the liberal magazines that are pushing the organization he has taken the caution to assure the powers that be that it will not be a working class body; for he says, "The movement will not be confined to labor groups nor to the children of working neighbors."

have already started the sale of "Young Worker" and the "N. B. C. pamphlet" with satisfactory results to date. We have also received names and addresses for the formation of a shop nucleus inside the plant and hope to have more news and even better news soon. Comrade Barney Mass is here and with his aid, we, in a short while, will report an active and successful drive not only against the "Sunshine," but against all local plants of the Nabisco machine.

hoods." (Survey, Nov. 15). He further announces that they will "ape" the boy scout movements as much as possible excepting the military features—which is very typical of what one comrade well termed the muddle (middle) class.

Their first attempt to do this kind of work was made about a year ago. Thus far they have failed to accomplish anything worthy of note. There are already several large organizations such as the Camp Fire Girls and Boys Clubs have large funds and membership, and who are doing the very work that this new group has been trying to do, and with whom the new group cannot hope to compete successfully.

### THE N. E. C. AT WORK

The important decisions of the last two meetings of the N. E. C. held Nov. 27 and Dec. 2 are as follows:

Comrade Carlson elected as N. E. C. representative in all Eastern states with full power on all matters.

Comrade Shachtman replaced Carlson on Secretariat.

Appointed National Jewish Propaganda Committee to be located in New York to be composed of Comrades I. Glass, Shafar, Milgram, Weintraub (Chicago) Party representative and N. B. C. representative (Carlson). This committee to be guided by resolution adopted at 2nd convention on League.

Issue call for 3rd national convention (see other section of Y. W.)

Appointed a district executive committee to be located in Superior, Wis. with Comrade Treibman as District Organizer.

Issue statement in name of N. E. C. as basis of discussion in Young Worker and branches.

Elected Comrade Nat Gomez to take charge of all International Nuclei correspondence.

Elected Comrade Kline on Negro committee.

Adopted educational report to be printed in Young Worker.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Nat. Secy.

**Worker's Education**  
Classes in Science and History from an Economic Standpoint.

Every Tuesday, 8 p. m.—History  
Every Friday, 8 p. m.—Science  
Here you may devote at least one hour each week to the acquisition of knowledge of most worth. Admission, 25 Cents.

**KNOWLEDGE EXTENSION, INC.**  
1605 W. Van Buren Street  
Chicago, Illinois

### LEAGUE'S MINING CAMPAIGN GAINS IMPETUS

(Continued from page 1)  
two other league members are running on the progressive slate in this district and it is expected that they will use their influence to incorporate the league demands in the progressive miner's platform.

Reports coming in from Illinois indicate a successful tour by comrade Max Salzman, national organizer for the league. Good meetings have been held where comrade Salzman spoke to the young miners on the problems

that confront them and the program of the league. His itinerary for the next group meetings is as follows:

Buckner, December 12.  
Ziegler, December 13, 14.  
Benton, December 15, 16.  
Collinsville, December 17.  
O'Fallon, December 18.  
Belleville, December 19.  
St. Louis, Mo., December 21.  
Labor Lyceum, Garrison Ave.  
Springfield, December 24—27.  
Peoria, December 28, 29.  
Rockford, December 30, 31.

### BOSTON LEAGUE BUSY BOLSHEVIZING ITSELF THRU ACTIVITY, NOT WORDS

BOSTON.—The Massachusetts district is now in the process of Bolshevizing itself. Not by word of mouth, but thru the organization of a campaign against all biscuit factories in and around Boston, and an intensive district campaign on the textile industry.

Much enthusiasm is prevailing in the ranks of the membership over the prospect of lining up the young biscuit makers as members of the league. Many volunteered to help in putting the drive over. In Revere the small, but active league is tackling Forbe's lithographic plant.

The district committee has now a functioning sub-committee with which to carry out the work on every field. Preparations are being made to order a special edition of The Young Worker to be

used in connection with the textile campaign. We hope to establish a nucleus in the most important textile centers. The preliminary details have been organized and the campaign starts with a bang.

Preparations are now being made to organize youth fractions within the unions having jurisdiction in the textile industry. The Massachusetts district promises to become one of the strongest units of the national organization. The comrades here do not intend to lag behind the rest. I think that the comrades in other parts should follow this example and let us bolshevize our league thru work, factory campaigns, organization of youth fractions, unionizing our membership, and last but not most important, the transforming of the branches into shop nuclei.

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### LEAGUE BRANCHES, ATTENTION!

**ALL** branches of the Young Workers League are urged to send in their orders immediately for the International Liebknecht Day posters which are being printed by the national office. A good portion of the success of the Liebknecht Day demonstrations will depend on whether or not we have good advertising material which will stand out in bold relief on the fences, posts and in the windows of your city. This year's poster is a corker. The announcement in one of the recent national bulletins that mats will be sent out is no longer valid. The direct printing of posters is more efficient and cheap. Send in orders immediately so that they can be filled.



# The Tasks of The Young Workers League

A Statement by the National Executive Committee of the Young Workers League on the Problems and Political Tasks of the League

It is now more than one year and a half since the second national convention of the Young Workers League. We are now on the eve of the third national convention which will review our activities and determine our line of work. In order to determine the best line of activities for the future it is necessary to know the status and work of the League since the last convention.

Two main elements composed the League at the time of the second convention. A large portion of our membership was imbued with the old Y. W. L. ideology and other elements consisted of the sectarian, study class elements originating in the underground Y. C. I. While both of these elements had different views on the role and activities of the Y. W. L., they were both permeated with a passive, negative opposition to work among the masses of young workers in their struggles in this country. This condition obtained despite the willingness of many of the leading comrades to engage in such work. A contributing factor to this situation was the social composition of the League, the student leadership in places and general inexperience of the comrades. The fact that we had not yet rallied to our banner a large number of industrial workers, nor had any definite contact with them, helped to keep many comrades in the belief that the organization should be built thru education and abstract propaganda.

## The Decisions of the Second Convention

The decisions adopted at the second convention were aimed at making the Young Workers League the leader of the young working masses in their daily struggles. In them we took up the matter of reorganization on the basis of shop nuclei, realizing that we must reach the young industrial workers with our program. All the other resolutions were intended for the same purpose and they covered every phase of young communist activity.

Since that convention, our league has completed the application of the resolutions adopted. These are roughly divided into 1. The period of theoretical discussion of the resolutions adopted, and the advisability of putting them into effect; 2. The period of purely journalistic propaganda for the program and demands adopted; 3. The actual application of all these resolutions and the direct and active participation thru social demands and slogans arising out of the every day struggles of the young workers.

These three stages are generally true of the majority of our activities, and especially of our trade union-economic work. It was this phase of our work that has typified the others. The first period of discussion, hesitation and doubt was passed even when we were in the second. Our press was filled with "journalistic" activity, in which we formulated our demands without at the same time applying them to concrete situations, without rallying our membership and the young workers to their active support. At the time of the miners' convention at Indianapolis, for example, we had our resolutions prepared but we did not mobilize the forces necessary to carry our demands to the young miners themselves. The same was true of the machinists' convention. In the strike of the ladies garment workers in Chicago, we bordered on the third stage by actively participating in the walkout; we failed, however, to set up separate demands for the youth. Of course, there were circumstances that prevented our future to carry thru these actions—the Lewis-Hoover fight in Indianapolis; the expulsion of our comrades in the ladies garment workers' union, etc. We definitely entered the third stage, however, in the carmen's strike at Hegewisch, where we set up special youth demands, called meetings of the young strikers and organized a league nucleus. Since then we have steadily followed the correct policy in the cases of the factory campaigns against Bunte, the X. Y. C., the mail order houses, and in the national coal mining youth drive which has just begun.

## Important Factors in the Development

Three main factors were responsible for the gradual development towards this third stage of activity, a development which is in accord with the experiences of the entire international movement as recognized by the Young Communist International.

The first factor was the orientation of the league towards the young industrial workers, after the convention which adopted the resolutions on mass activity, in collaboration with the representative of the Y. C. I. We began to establish organizational contact with the youth of the mines and steel mills in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. These two basic industries, where the struggle goes on sharply every day, afforded us the opportunity of assuming a definite position and attempting to organize the young workers into our league.

The second important factor was the persistent popularization by the national executive committee of our decisions, thru the press, bulletins, lectures and general correspondence, despite the opposition of sections of our league, especially of leading comrades on the district executive committee of the New York district, a thorough understanding of these decisions and their application was insisted upon.

The third factor in this development was the continuous comradely aid, advice, and suggestions we received from the executive committee of the Young Communist International. Their knowledge of the experiences of other leagues enabled our

international leadership to conduct a fruitful correspondence with us, helping us to follow the correct line without deviations. While we discussed the validity of some of the suggestions made by the Y. C. I., as has already been recognized, the result was always a greater clarification of purpose. The advice of the Y. C. I. was always accepted and carried thru in true communist spirit.

## Evidence of Our Growth Towards Mass Work

Organizationally we have grown from a league of 1,000 members in 60 branches, at the second national convention, to a much more active league of between 3,500 to 4,000 members in 150 branches, and a dozen nuclei. While this increase of new units has been general, the three principal districts with which we have gained new contacts are Illinois, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota. The two former are large industrial centers, coal and steel being the dominant industries, and the last section is an agricultural one. To say that we have increased in membership is not the significant factor. The change in the character of the work now conducted and the different outlook of our membership is the vital and determining factor. It would have been an easy matter to build a much larger organization upon a mere social or educational basis. But in spite of the psychology existing at the time of the previous convention, we have succeeded in completely changing our activities, and today the Young Communist International can commend us for our activities in participating in the everyday struggles of the young workers.

The reorganization upon the basis of shop nuclei has been a steady slow process. From a membership with no understanding whatsoever of the idea of nuclei and a large part of our membership in passive opposition, as well as a smaller part in actual opposition, even in theory, it has been a most difficult task which presented itself to the national executive committee. Despite this we have carried on a persistent ideological campaign among the membership until the great bulk of them realize that it is necessary for the very life of our league that we organize on the basis of the shops where we can sink our roots among the wide masses of working youth. Our first attempts did not meet with great success, but we still continued. Individual nuclei were formed without a clear understanding of the work they were to conduct, or of their relation to the organization as a whole. The first reaction was generally to think of their activities as mere shop activities instead of a development into the wider political struggles of the day. This is being gradually overcome thru experience. Today we have reorganized two of the larger cities on the basis of working area branches, a temporary basis to the complete reorganization of the league on the basis of nuclei. Our economic activities are closely related to our reorganization. The one is dependent upon the other.

During the past period we have organized many nuclei which have died because of inexperience, strikes, or in some cases, the firing of the active leader. Recently we have again started a steady growth of shop nuclei and we find five nuclei in Chicago, two in Pittsburgh, two in Boston, two prospective nuclei in Detroit. Many others are in the process of formation, with the prospects of culminating in the achievement of the allotted quota called for our program of action.

Economic-trade union work has shown a decided improvement in many sections of the country. The three stages already enumerated above cover the actual development of this work in a satisfactory manner. The Chicago organization has been the most active in this work but other sections of the country are gradually developing the true line of activity. New York city has recently made a start in economic activity. Although they also made a mistake in their recent experience in Paterson, nevertheless it is a definite improvement and thru the comradely advice of the N. E. C. and of the Y. C. I. they are also developing the correct line and endeavoring to purely proletarian stage to the third period, i. e., that of actual struggle on the basis of concrete issues arising out of the everyday struggle.

Linked up closely with the economic work, as a definite part, are the factory campaigns which we have been conducting. It is only necessary to correct these very briefly. This was a new development arising out of our thorough understanding of how to apply our economic work and gain practical results. Several of the nuclei which have been organized in Chicago are as a result of these factory campaigns. No factory campaign can be considered a complete success unless a nucleus results from it.

In the field of press we have probably made one of the greatest advances. At the last convention we realized that our Young Worker was not yet a mass organ and did not have a mass appeal; it was a semi-literary magazine, with nice stories, articles, and poems written principally by the members. From this old monthly magazine, we changed to a semi-monthly newspaper during the month of January 1924. This was a big stride forward. The very change in the make-up from a magazine to a newspaper made itself felt immediately in the contents of the paper. However, with every issue The Young Worker has made marked advances both in make-up and as a paper representing the young workers in their actual economic and political struggles. Its appeal has broadened. Today it takes up the many struggles, strikes, campaigns of the young industrial workers and finds a ready sale wherever it is presented. In its political character it has had a similar advance. It takes up the living issues as presented by American imperialism and reflected in the daily activities of the capitalist state. We can quote with pride the

## Resolution on the Discussion

To All Nuclei, Branches, City Central Committees and other units of the Young Workers League.

The following resolution passed by the National Executive Committee of the Y. W. L., outlining the basis for the discussion of the issues, problems and tasks that confronts the third national convention of the Young Workers League of America, should serve as a guide in the discussion, which the N. E. C. currently desires to be thorough, unhampered and as widespread as possible.

**Resolution on Convention Discussion**  
1. A special section of the Young Worker, up to the time of the convention, shall be set aside for discussion of the statement of the National Executive Committee.

2. Discussion may be carried on in the language press of the party under the following rules:

a) The statement of the National Executive Committee and the resolution on discussion must be printed in full before any articles are printed.

b) Absolutely no articles can be printed in any party language paper until an English translation together with the original has been sent to the national executive committee of the Young Workers League for approval.

c) The discussion in the party language press shall be under the direct and sole supervision of the national executive committee of the Young Workers League.

**STATEMENT BY NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE IN REFERENCE TO RESOLUTION ON DISCUSSION.**

In the resolution sent to the Young Workers League units and printed in the Daily Worker of Dec. 3rd, governing the discussion of the statement issued by the National Executive Committee there inadvertently appeared a section, No. 2, which might have been construed to limit the discussion to the official organ of the league, The Young Worker, also this, of course was not the intention.

In order to clarify the matter the National Executive Committee has redrafted this clause to read as follows:

2. Discussion may be carried on in the language press of the party under the following rules:

a. the statement of the National Executive Committee and the resolution on discussion must be printed in full before any articles are printed.

b. absolutely no articles can be printed in any party language paper until an English translation together with the original has been sent to the national executive committee of the Young Workers League for approval.

c. the discussion in the party language press shall be under the direct and sole supervision of the national executive committee of the Young Workers League.

It is the desire of the national executive committee to give the widest and fullest discussion possible to the membership. The previous clause may have been construed as disqualifying language comrades who are not yet sufficiently familiar with the English language from a thorough and complete understanding of the discussion.

National Executive Committee Young Workers League,  
John Williamson, National Secretary.

words of comrade Richard Schueller, reporting on behalf of the E. C. of the Y. W. L. at the recent congress where he said: "Nearly all of the papers have changed to mass organs since the time of the third congress. For instance, such 'kaseblatter' as the Swiss paper, or such magazines as the American, which represented a real intellectual review, have transformed themselves into real mass organs. It is noteworthy that we have a paper in America, The Young Worker, which lives in the real spirit of the American working class youth. This indicates that they really want to reach the young workers." But we have not stopped here. We are today in the midst of a campaign to make a weekly organ out of the Young Worker next year, thus enabling us to be the mouthpiece of the American working class youth to a greater extent than ever before.

We have also after long deliberation, been able to start a monthly children's communist paper, The Young Comrade, during the last period. This is the first working class children's paper ever printed in America. Already it has lasted for over a year and we are now changing its character to give it a less literary trend and more of the character of a fighting organ of struggle.

Since the last convention, finances have prevented extensive publication of pamphlets. However, small pamphlets have been printed and recently we published three small pamphlets dealing with the youth in specific industries. The make-up and contents of these small pamphlets make them very popular and we should strive for mass distribution.

The Communist children's movement (the Junior section) has been built during the past period. It today numbers several thousand children organized in more than one hundred junior groups thruout the entire country. Today these are trying to organize into school nuclei so as to be better able to conduct school struggles. The American Junior movement is among the best in the English-speaking movement. It has rallied from the ranks of the socialist Sunday schools many hundreds of children who were still being influenced by the old-style pedagogy. Our weakness has undoubtedly been in the educational sphere. While we must educate the children of the workers thru the active struggle as far as possible it is also necessary that these young comrades get a primary knowledge, at least, of the elements of communist theory and principle.

The political maturity of the league membership has advanced beyond compare. Whereas in the past our league took no active and direct interest in the struggles and policies of the Workers (Communist) Party during the past period our league has developed its proper sense of responsibility and today the membership realizes that the Communist Party is the leader of the political struggles of the entire American working class and they must take a keen and vital interest in the policies pursued by our party as we are an important section of it.

While two years ago our league was considered by the party as a sort of necessary evil, the the national committee thru persistent efforts has forced the party to a correct realization of the importance of the league. While minor differences occurred during the year of 1923, and previous to the last party convention, these were generally ironed out thru thorough discussion, or appeals to the Y. C. I. Since the last party convention and the removal of the party offices to the seat of the league's N. E. C., the relationship has been steadily improved and today every major campaign of the party is participated in and arranged jointly with the party and league, from the highest to the lowest unit.

The we cannot compare our anti-militarist activity to that of any of the European leagues, working in countries whose armies are conscript, we have nevertheless made a start during the past year. Educational activity on the militarization of work has been conducted thruout the organization. We have conducted a journalistic propaganda against capitalist militarism in its many and varying forms.

Conferences with "anti-war" organizations were held immediately after the last convention, two of them being participated in thru the N. E. C. These meant very little and had only a propaganda or agitational value, if any. A definite campaign was launched in the time of the Teapot Dome scandal and 100,000 leaflets were distributed. Recently, we have had the experiences of comrades attending the bourgeois training camps (C. M. T. C.).

A small beginning was made in agrarian work by gaining contact with the farming sections of Minnesota, Wisconsin. This has only opened a field of activity which must be developed and utilized for concrete activity.

**Mistakes and Obstacles to the Development of Mass Activity**

We must not think that altho we have made wonderful progress during this period of activity we were free from mistakes and shortcomings.

In the process of this development towards a mass movement we have made many mistakes, and thru these mistakes we have later learned the better and more correct methods to pursue. Our task is constantly to criticize ourselves, in an objective spirit, with the aim in mind of correcting the errors we have made and seeking the right road in order to strengthen ourselves as a result. Upon careful consideration we will find that our American league has passed thru a period of mistakes and errors similar to other communist leagues. But it is a false step to put up a bogeyman, and label it "mistakes." We are not proud of our mistakes, but we know that an active organization, and especially one which is so young and inexperienced as ours, must of necessity make mistakes in the process of its development. Our aim should always be to eliminate them for the future as much as possible, and to learn thru those mistakes we have already made so that we may avoid future ones.

Due to many difficulties, such as scarcity of finances, it has been impossible for the entire membership to have the proper contact with the N. E. C. We have attempted, wherever possible, to send N.E.C. members into

the districts to help develop the work in accordance with the decisions of the second convention. We must try to see that greater contact is maintained between the membership and the N. E. C. in the future.

An obstacle to the development of our activities, particularly on the economic-trade union field, has been the apathy and even opposition to active industrial work, as was the case with leading comrades in New York, to whom it was necessary that the Y. C. I. address special letters during the years 1923 and 1924.

Another tendency which might easily lead to a mistake was made when we issued a demand for the establishment of a youth secretariat within the A. F. of L. Altho the N. E. C. consistently opposed youth sections within the trade unions nevertheless, if our demand had been granted there would have been the tendency towards the establishment of such sections. The Y. C. I. recommended that we drop this slogan and we complied, recognizing the danger that its use involved.

Also in junior work the Y. C. I. found it necessary to suggest a change when we formulated our organizational structure. Instead of separating the young children from the older ones, as we had proposed, the Y. C. I. showed us that the communist children's groups must be united and that the younger children would learn much faster when in contact with the older children.

**The Immediate Tasks of the Young Workers League and the Program of Action**  
The N. E. C. has found that the procedure it adopted in the issuance of definite Program of Action, covering a stated period of time, to be a correct one, and it proposes to continue this policy. The work outlined in each field of work gave a clear lead to every district and city to follow and the results have justified the steps taken in this respect.

The theses adopted at the second national convention, in May 1923, are still applicable at the present time, since they were fundamentally correct and remain the basis for our future activities, with the added experiences expressed in the decisions of the Fourth Bureau Session and the Fourth World Congress of the Young Communist International.

In view of the correctness of these resolutions, the national executive committee believes that the main task before the Young Workers League during the next year of activity consists of the drive to bolshevize the league; to make our organization a Young Leninist League. To this end we must intensify our activities along the following lines:

1. The complete reorganization of the Young Workers League upon the basis of shop nuclei by the next national convention.

2. The intensification of the economic-trade union activity: (a) thru the active and direct participation of the league in the everyday struggles of the working class as the leader of the working youth and the representative of its demands and needs thru advancing and fighting for definite economic and political demands that arise out of the daily struggle; (b) thru the increased activity of our members in trades union activity and the definite establishment of youth fractions to advance the demands of the league as embodied in the resolution on trade union-economic work adopted at the second national convention on trade union-economic work adopted at the second national convention of the league and the Fourth World Congress of the Y. C. I.

3. The further development of our press into a living reflection of the lives and struggles of the working class youth. To this end, we must strive to enable and maintain the Weekly Young Worker. Efforts must be made to increase the publication and distribution of our national and international literature.

4. Greater and more detailed efforts for the internal and external education of our league: (a) thru the intensive training of the Young Workers League's membership in the principles of Leninism and Marxism; (b) thru the popularization of the Y. C. I. as the world leader of the revolutionary youth; (c) thru the education of the membership towards an understanding of the role of the Workers (Communist) Party as our political leader and the necessity of still closer harmony and participation in the problems and activities of the party.

5. Anti-militarist work in the spirit of Leninism: (a) thru constant agitation to show the immediate dangers of new imperialist wars; (b) thru the consistent struggle against pacifist and social democratic illusions and treachery and the exposition of the communist viewpoint; (c) thru the establishment of connections with the revolutionary people's youth and students' movements in the colonies of American imperialism; (d) thru the establishment of contact with the young workers in the armed forces of imperialism, and persistent propaganda of our program therein; (e) thru the popularization of the ideas and principles of the Red Army.

6. Greater attention to be directed towards organizing the young Negro workers of America, particularly among the industrial workers of the North since that is the section with which we have contact: (a) special literature will be published dealing with this problem, showing the young Negro workers that their interests are identical with those of all other workers, irrespective of race; and the definite enrollment of the young Negro workers in our organization; (b) contact must be established and maintained with the colonial countries and a persistent propaganda and agitation conducted among these young workers, rallying them to our organization on the basis of the slogans and demands propagated by us which will arise out of the oppression of the colored people.

7. Increased activity to build up the junior section: (a) thru the intensification of the active school struggle; (b) thru the increase of definite and thorough educational activity; (c) thru the maintenance and growth of the Young Comrade thru increased sales and distribution.

8. Definite assistance to the Workers Sport and Athletic Alliance, (American section, Red Sports International), so as to aid it in organizing a national workers' sports and athletic alliance embracing a wide field of young proletarian athletes.

9. The utilization of the connections in the farming towns as a beginning of agrarian activity aiming at organizing the exploited young farm hands into farm or town nuclei of the Young Workers League.

10. The rejuvenation of the league: (a) thru the immediate elimination of all members over 25 years of age all above that age to enter completely into the party work; (b) thru the quick development of comrades, 23 years of age and under as functionaries in the league to take the place of older comrades.

11. The immediate development of a supplementary character:

12. The development of a stronger and more firm discipline and the centralization of activities, thru the forbidding and immediate action against the formation of groups of factions within the league.

**The Political Tasks of the Young Workers League**

The members of the Young Workers League must, more than ever before, participate in the discussions, decisions and daily activity of our political leader, the Workers Party. It is in the ranks of the young communist movement that our members receive a preliminary training in the principles and tactics of the communist movement, thus preparing them for entry into the Workers Party, and it is by active participation in the life of the party, even while members of the league, that this preparation for transfer into the communist party is hastened.

The Young Workers League and all of its members must always take the position which is in accord with the line of the Communist International, which leads in the direction of Leninist principles and tactics and which aids in the bolshevizing of the communist movement. These slogans must not be regarded as mere phrases but must be realized in the definite struggle against all non-bolshevik elements, against all tendencies towards opportunist deviations of the right and the "ultra-left." In the words of the executive committee of the young Communist International, "the league has certainly the right to express its opinion in the discussions of the party, without being labeled as a faction."

The league not only has the right but the duty to defend the policy of the C. I. . . . Your task cannot be any other than to work by all means for the policy of the C. I. Not only in words, but also in action you should participate in the work so that the policy is put into practice. You should see to it that the "quiet mode" of Leninism, but much the deeper work (Lenin) of establishing a real communist mass party gets into full swing."

The main task of the Workers (Communist) Party today is to gain the leadership of the masses of industrial workers of this country, by establishing itself as a mass communist party, and the securing of an alliance with the poorer section of the farmers in the struggle for a workers and farmers government, i. e., the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the campaign for its development into a mass party the best means towards rallying the working class masses to the revolutionary banner of the communist party is the policy of the united front on the basis of the everyday struggles of the workers and poor farmers for issues and demands which reflect definite needs and vital interests.

In the attempt to realize this fundamental task, many misconceptions have arisen in the minds of groups within the party, concerning the role of the Workers Party, its function as the revolutionary leader of the working class, its united front policy, and more particularly, the tactic of the farmer-labor party. Dangerous interpretations have been put upon our tasks and erroneous policies have been put forward. One of these groups, that led by comrade Ludwig Lore, is unfortunately small and relatively without influence in the party. The Communist International has already correctly labeled this group as having a second and a half international opportunist tendency, and it is the duty of the comrades in the party and in the league to carry on a relentless struggle for the elimination of this tendency. In some quarters there is an inclination to give prestige to the Lore group because of the stand taken by the Comintern against the tactic of alliance with the third party movement; such a notion should be vigorously counteracted, since, altho the Lore group was opposed to participation in the third party movement, it was opposed on small and relatively opportunistic reasons, and not for the reasons that formed the correct bolshevik decision of our international leader.

Besides the opportunist group of Lore, however, there has already manifested itself a tendency in the party whose opportunist nature is all the more dangerous to the rejuvenation of our party because it is cloaked with the revolutionary phraseology which actually hides an objective tendency towards revision of the fundamental principles of the Communist movement, towards loss of faith in the ability of the Communist party, by itself, to lead the masses of workers into the struggle against the ruling class. This group, led by Com-

rade Jay Lovestone, together with Comrades Ruthenberg, Bedacht and others, has exalted the farmer-labor party tactic to the height of a Communist principle, asserting that the movement towards class political action is synonymous with the movement towards a farmer-labor party (non-revolutionary) in program and composition, thus completely negating the role of the Workers (Communist) Party as the only party that stands for class political action. ("If the immediate future holds intensified class struggles between the workers and capitalists, if we agree that the LaFollette movement cannot express the class political struggles of labor, and if we agree with the Marxian principle that the intensified struggle between the workers and the capitalists forces the workers into political class action, then there is no other conclusion than that the immediate future holds an even greater movement toward class political action by labor than we have had in recent years and that the slogan 'For a Class Labor Party' remains the best slogan thru which to carry on the work of agitation for such class political action." C. E. Ruthenberg, Workers Monthly, December, 1924. Further: "The slogan 'For a Class Farmer-Labor Party' remains our most effective means of agitation for political action on a class basis." Minority thesis, Daily Worker, November 28, 1924. Section 5, Part B, Paragraph No. 3. This is the crystallized essence of the theory promulgated and slowly developed by the comrades of the minority of the central executive committee of the Workers Party, denying the ability of the communist program to attract the masses of the workers and urging the creation of a social-reformist party, very little larger than the Workers Party itself, containing Communists and those immediately sympathetic to them, so that this party shall be used as a disguise thru which the Communist party shall function and lead the masses, thus remaining merely as the unofficial director of this leadership. This startlingly un-Communist position was first stated in the repudiated August, 1923, thesis of the former central executive committee (now minority) which said: "In America we have a number of political groups which fight for change within the trade union movement. The attempt to gain influence upon the workers assumes in America the organizational expression of forming various labor parties. The socialist party tries to form a labor party. The old farmer-labor party tries to form another labor party. The Workers Party has helped in the formation of the federated party." And again, in more distilled and incorrect form: "We are different than the federated farmer-labor party inasmuch as its program is reformist and insufficient to achieve the emancipation of the working class of this country, while we are a Communist party with a revolutionary program. Now programs, as Marx always has, are gauges of maturity, while the vast mass of labor in America is still undeveloped. Therefore, they must be attracted by a moderate program of the type adopted at the Chicago convention, while we must maintain our advanced position and strive to bring this mass under Communist leadership." (Editorial, Weekly Worker, December 1, 1923.)

It must be remembered that the federated party did not consist of the alleged 600,000 workers and farmers represented at the convention on July 6, 1923. In actual conditions more nearly approximated the calculation of Comrade Karl Radek who stated in the American commission of the Comintern that the "federated farmer-labor party is itself nine-tenths a fantasy."

Another dangerous illusion which has become a part of the policy of the comrades of the minority is the conception of political action which amounts to another abrogation of revolutionary principles and the substitution of reformist errors. They state: "Thus the slogan of farmer-labor party campaigns for the building up of farmer-labor parties will tend to strengthen the Workers Party organizationally. . . . The slogan of a 'Farmer-Labor Party' supplies the propagandistic basis for the development of political consciousness of the masses. This is a false and non-Communist conception of political action. The political class consciousness of the masses is not aroused by the building of reformist farmer-labor parties, which, under the present political situation, can be composed only of Communists and direct sympathizers. The active participation of Communists in the active party struggles of the workers, becoming the most militant elements in these struggles, directing them into deeper revolutionary channels, bringing greater masses of workers into the capitalist struggle, winning their leadership. Such struggles are confined not to the building of farmer-labor parties which cannot lead the workers into revolutionary battles, but on the contrary, consist in strikes, lock-out movements and demonstrations of the unemployed workers, use of troops and militia, high cost of living, the Dawes plan, for the organization of the unorganized, shop committees, rank and file labor committees, independence of the Philipines, and other campaigns which are based on the needs of the workers and which draw them into revolutionary struggle. These are campaigns of political nature and they tend towards arousing the political consciousness and action of the masses."

This new opportunism in the Workers Party must be by a strong stand on the part of all comrades in the party and in the league for the principles of Leninism, that is, the line of the Communist International, in practically every national and international controversy, the young communist leagues have taken a determined and uncompromising position against all deviations from the correct Bolshevik principles and tactics, (Continued on Page 4.)

**The Political Tasks of the Young Workers League**

The members of the Young Workers League must, more than ever before, participate in the discussions, decisions and daily activity of our political leader, the Workers Party. It is in the ranks of the young communist movement that our members receive a preliminary training in the principles and tactics of the communist movement, thus preparing them for entry into the Workers Party, and it is by active participation in the life of the party, even while members of the league, that this preparation for transfer into the communist party is hastened.

The Young Workers League and all of its members must always take the position which is in accord with the line of the Communist International, which leads in the direction of Leninist principles and tactics and which aids in the bolshevizing of the communist movement. These slogans must not be regarded as mere phrases but must be realized in the definite struggle against all non-bolshevik elements, against all tendencies towards opportunist deviations of the right and the "ultra-left." In the words of the executive committee of the young Communist International, "the league has certainly the right to express its opinion in the discussions of the party, without being labeled as a faction."

The league not only has the right but the duty to defend the policy of the C. I. . . . Your task cannot be any other than to work by all means for the policy of the C. I. Not only in words, but also in action you should participate in the work so that the policy is put into practice. You should see to it that the "quiet mode" of Leninism, but much the deeper work (Lenin) of establishing a real communist mass party gets into full swing."

The main task of the Workers (Communist) Party today is to gain the leadership of the masses of industrial workers of this country, by establishing itself as a mass communist party, and the securing of an alliance with the poorer section of the farmers in the struggle for a workers and farmers government, i. e., the dictatorship of the proletariat. In the campaign for its development into a mass party the best means towards rallying the working class masses to the revolutionary banner of the communist party is the policy of the united front on the basis of the everyday struggles of the workers and poor farmers for issues and demands which reflect definite needs and vital interests.

In the attempt to realize this fundamental task, many misconceptions have arisen in the minds of groups within the party, concerning the role of the Workers Party, its function as the revolutionary leader of the working class, its united front policy, and more particularly, the tactic of the farmer-labor party. Dangerous interpretations have been put upon our tasks and erroneous policies have been put forward. One of these groups, that led by comrade Ludwig Lore, is unfortunately small and relatively without influence in the party. The Communist International has already correctly labeled this group as having a second and a half international opportunist tendency, and it is the duty of the comrades in the party and in the league to carry on a relentless struggle for the elimination of this tendency. In some quarters there is an inclination to give prestige to the Lore group because of the stand taken by the Comintern against the tactic of alliance with the third party movement; such a notion should be vigorously counteracted, since, altho the Lore group was opposed to participation in the third party movement, it was opposed on small and relatively opportunistic reasons, and not for the reasons that formed the correct bolshevik decision of our international leader.

Besides the opportunist group of Lore, however, there has already manifested itself a tendency in the party whose opportunist nature is all the more dangerous to the rejuvenation of our party because it is cloaked with the revolutionary phraseology which actually hides an objective tendency towards revision of the fundamental principles of the Communist movement, towards loss of faith in the ability of the Communist party, by itself, to lead the masses of workers into the struggle against the ruling class. This group, led by Com-

rade Jay Lovestone, together with Comrades Ruthenberg, Bedacht and others, has exalted the farmer-labor party tactic to the height of a Communist principle, asserting that the movement towards class political action is synonymous with the movement towards a farmer-labor party (non-revolutionary) in program and composition, thus completely negating the role of the Workers (Communist) Party as the only party that stands for class political action. ("If the immediate future holds intensified class struggles between the workers and capitalists, if we agree that the LaFollette movement cannot express the class political struggles of labor, and if we agree with the Marxian principle that the intensified struggle between the workers and the capitalists forces the workers into political class action, then there is no other conclusion than that the immediate future holds an even greater movement toward class political action by labor than we have had in recent years and that the slogan 'For a Class Labor Party' remains the best slogan thru which to carry on the work of agitation for such class political action." C. E. Ruthenberg, Workers Monthly, December, 1924. Further: "The slogan 'For a Class Farmer-Labor Party' remains our most effective means of agitation for political action on a class basis." Minority thesis, Daily Worker, November 28, 1924. Section 5, Part B, Paragraph No. 3. This is the crystallized essence of the theory promulgated and slowly developed by the comrades of the minority of the central executive committee of the Workers Party, denying the ability of the communist program to attract the masses of the workers and urging the creation of a social-reformist party, very little larger than the Workers Party itself, containing Communists and those immediately sympathetic to them, so that this party shall be used as a disguise thru which the Communist party shall function and lead the masses, thus remaining merely as the unofficial director of this leadership. This startlingly un-Communist position was first stated in the repudiated August, 1923, thesis of the former central executive committee (now minority) which said: "In America we have a number of political groups which fight for change within the trade union movement. The attempt to gain influence upon the workers assumes in America the organizational expression of forming various labor parties. The socialist party tries to form a labor party. The old farmer-labor party tries to form another labor party. The Workers Party has helped in the formation of the federated party." And again, in more distilled and incorrect form: "We are different than the federated farmer-labor party inasmuch as its program is reformist and insufficient to achieve the emancipation of the working class of this country, while we are a Communist party with a revolutionary program. Now programs, as Marx always has, are gauges of maturity, while the vast mass of labor in America is still undeveloped. Therefore, they must be attracted by a moderate program of the type adopted at the Chicago convention, while we must maintain our advanced position and strive to bring this mass under Communist leadership." (Editorial, Weekly Worker, December 1, 1923.)

It must be remembered that the federated party did not consist of the alleged 600,000 workers and farmers represented at the convention on July 6, 1923. In actual conditions more nearly approximated the calculation of Comrade Karl Radek who stated in the American commission of the Comintern that the "federated farmer-labor party is itself nine-tenths a fantasy."

Another dangerous illusion which has become a part of the policy of the comrades of the minority is the conception of political action which amounts to another abrogation of revolutionary principles and the substitution of reformist errors. They state: "Thus the slogan of farmer-labor party campaigns for the building up of farmer-labor parties will tend to strengthen the Workers Party organizationally. . . . The slogan of a 'Farmer-Labor Party' supplies the propagandistic basis for the development of political consciousness of the masses. This is a false and non-Communist conception of political action. The political class consciousness of the masses is not aroused by the building of reformist farmer-labor parties, which, under the present political situation, can be composed only of Communists and direct sympathizers. The active participation of Communists in the active party struggles of the workers, becoming the most militant elements in these struggles, directing them into deeper revolutionary channels, bringing greater masses of workers into the capitalist struggle, winning their leadership. Such struggles are confined not to the building of farmer-labor parties which cannot lead the workers into revolutionary battles, but on the contrary, consist in strikes, lock-out movements and demonstrations of the unemployed workers, use of troops and militia, high cost of living, the Dawes plan, for the organization of the unorganized, shop committees, rank and



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### The Complete Traitors

If there remained the slightest doubt as to the treason against the American working class consistently carried out by the bureaucracy of the American Federation of Labor, the recent convention held at El Paso must remove it without leaving the minutest trace. The most brazen-faced sellout to American imperialism was portrayed in every action and word of the convention. Not a note of working class protest against the Dawes slave plan, against American imperialism in Europe and Mexico and Central America against intervention in China. Not a word was said there about the increasing thousands of workers who wander the streets in vain search for work. No mention was made of any plan of action that the organized labor movement should adopt to fight against the renewed drive of the capitalists of America to cut the working class pay envelope, increase the length of the workday, shatter the trade unions, and rule the country with a naked and absolute disregard for the welfare of the toilers. Nothing was said about the great defeat of the workers in the election of the strikebreaking president, Coolidge, and the Morgan support, Dawes. Silence expressed their attitude concerning all the vital interests and needs of the American worker.

But there was even more at El Paso than silence on all these questions. The bog-jowled fakers were loud in their support of the most reactionary regime that has yet graced this land. Criticism was tabooed. Instead, the activities of American imperialism were greeted, without a blush of shame coming over their faces at the treason to the workers they were supposed to represent. The fake child labor amendment was praised. The citizens' military training camps, a militarist body intended purely and solely for the training of young workers to take their place in the ranks of the army of American imperialism, was Okayed, and the executive council was instructed to appoint aides to the department of war in order to round up labor support for the project. The Young Worker has already shown how J. P. Morgan and Co. have complete control of the organization that runs the C. M. T. C.—the Military Training Camps Association. And without any serious opposition, labor's support is pledged to this undertaking. Gompers has turned the administrative organs of the A. F. of L. into the labor tools of the war mongers. Gompers' hand is guilty in this frameup on the young workers of America.

No more convincing argument on the necessity of the youth making every effort to break into the trade unions of America can be found than the convention of the A. F. of L. In this they must have the support of every progressive worker. The barriers that the trade unions have set up against the entrance of the young workers must be removed. In this work, the program of the Young Workers League stands forth as the only realistic plan of action.

Only with the removal of the barriers to workers, young and old, with the initiating of a concerted drive to organize the unorganized, with the adoption of a program of a fighting quality that is capable of withstanding the attacks of capital on all fields—will the regime of Gompersian treason in the organized labor movement be removed.

### Fight Child Labor!

ONE of the most important duties of the workers of America today is a united struggle against the conditions of slavery under which American working class children toil. Millions of children under the age of 16 give the best years of their life under the yoke of the most brutal exploitation imaginable. Under the burning sun of Michigan's beet fields, the cotton fields of the South, the farms of the West and South, in the factories of the East, in every industry in the country, little children are sucked dry for the profits of the profit-thirsty capitalist class.

These very bosses, who contribute thousands to reactionary organizations whose aim is to fight communism on the ground that it will break up the home, are the most active in breaking up the working class family, already well shattered by capitalism. Due to the miserable wages that the average worker is now getting, children are being forced into industry and agriculture by the thousands. They are tasting the bitter poison of capitalist exploitation while yet in their teens. They feel the goading lash of the boss because they have not happened to be born the sons or daughters of bloated millionaires.

Numerous organizations exist, maintaining that they are opposed to child labor. But they are really opposed to it for enlightened capitalist reasons. They want to conserve the energy of the child in order that he may make a more efficient wage slave when he grows older. They oppose child labor for this reason or for sentimental reasons. And it is these organizations that have been instrumental in putting thru the child labor amend-

ment in the houses of congress. But, as we have already pointed out, this alleged amendment means very little. It does not in itself abolish child labor, but merely gives congress the right to regulate or limit it. It is now going the rounds of the various state legislatures, and it has already been downed in four states. If nine more kill it, the amendment is dead. And every indication points to the swift end of the amendment.

The liberals and fakers will plead that there is a long road to be traversed before anything can be done, and that in the meantime, all that is necessary is that lobbies be maintained in the various capitals to influence legislatures.

From the experience of the workers, however, we can safely say that nothing will be done until the workers make use of their organized might to force the government and the industries to relieve the conditions of the child toilers. We say "relieve" because child exploitation will be abolished only with the abolition of its cause—capitalism.

In this struggle against child labor, the call for the united front issued by the Workers Party and actively supported by the Young Workers League, must have the support of every working class organization and body in this country. The workers of America must show that they are not willing to wait until the benevolence of the capitalists acts thru their kept legislatures. By their militant action they must force the capitalist tools to recognize the demands of the workers.

The Young Workers League and the junior groups must take a most active part in this campaign. The young workers and the children must be drawn into this struggle. Let every factory resound with our slogans. Let every school be drawn into support for the drive. Together with the Workers Party the entire communist movement will be mobilized for an energetic drive that will not only rally the workers to the leadership of the communist in this urgent drive, but will show to labor who is actually interested in doing something for the child slaves, will expose those fakers who, like Gompers, are at all times more ready to talk about support to the workers than give them actual support.

Get the youth into activity against this stain upon the shield of the working class of America!

### The Estonian Hangmen

NOT satisfied with their brutal murder of one of the communist leaders of the Estonian working masses, Victor Kingisepp, the bourgeoisie of this potato-republic, under the subjection of British capital, has "legally" murdered dozens of other communist workers, and sentenced to long years of imprisonment the remainder of the one hundred and fifty brave revolutionaries who were placed on trial by this bloodthirsty crew.

These noble communist workers did not bow their heads before the prostituted judges. They did not flinch under the fiendish tortures they were forced to undergo. Like true working class heroes they defied the justice of the capitalist class, declaring that their names did not matter, that they were the class enemies of their exploiters, that even their sentences did not matter. They flung the proletarian menace into the teeth of their prosecutors, painting the black future of the bourgeoisie in the revolutionary courts of justice.

Working class honor is also due to the dauntless Estonian workers who went to the rescue of their condemned brothers in a brave but futile attempt to release them for the struggle.

All over the world the tigerish bourgeoisie is turning its fangs more violently upon the fighters of the workers. What happens in Estonia, is being duplicated in our own democratic land, where our comrades Sacco and Vanzetti stand on the verge of the death chair railroad to death for their activity on behalf of the oppressed.

Let the workers defend their own! Let us bear in mind our words of hatred to the bourgeoisie: You will pay for your murdering of our working class brothers!

### Youth and Unemployment

THE pressure of unemployment on the workers is forcing them to organize themselves for action! In Boston there has already taken place a big demonstration of the unemployed, led to the city hall by a communist worker. In Chicago and other centers the jobless workers are desperately taking steps to form councils of the unemployed.

Among the hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers can be found thousands of young workers. These young workers have their special problems even when unemployed. The Young Workers League, like the young communist leagues all over the world, has issued its program in connection with these young unemployed workers. It is the duty of the branches of the Young Workers League to affiliate immediately upon the formation of the councils of the unemployed and procure the incorporation of the league's demands into the general "Work or Wages" demands of the unemployed. It is the duty of the young communists to rally the unemployed youth to the support of the councils and of the league itself, to proclaim a unity of action between unemployed and employed, youth and adult in the common fight against the menace of joblessness.

The league stands for the abolition of child labor. We demand that the youth receive vocational training during the period of unemployment at the expense of the government and the industry which had profited out of the toil of the workers, these training institutions to be under the control of the unions, and maintenance rates to be paid. We stand for the unionization of the youth so that they shall not be used as scabs especially during times of unemployment.

Work or Wages!

# The Historical Significance of the Y. C. I.

By G. ZINOVIEV.

IN the same way as the Communist International, the Communist Youth International was born within the womb of the first imperialist war. During these years of blood and iron the growing generation of the working youth was compelled to come together into an organization. The imperialist war, which sowed death and terror, created at the same time the grave-diggers of imperialism. The young generation of growing workers instinctively felt that, if not this war, then in the next "last" war, the imperialists would drive millions of young workers to the shambles—unless the working class overthrow the imperialists beforehand. Thus there was born the Communist Youth International, which stands in relation to the Communist International, not as a son to a father, but rather as a younger brother to an elder brother.

The historical task of the Communist Youth International consists in educating the rising generation of workers in the spirit of communism, in the spirit of ruthless determination to reply to a new imperialist war with a revolution. Among the international proletariat of Europe there are certain sections who will not be won for communism until the complete victory of the proletarian revolution. These consist in particular of the oldest workers—and especially of the best paid among them—for whom it

is difficult to break with the traditional ideology and psychology. The working youth, on the other hand, who since about the year 1915 have taken part more or less consciously in political life, represent the freshest troops of the world proletariat and the best reserve forces for the C. Y. I. and the Communist International.

The tradition of the Second International consists in looking down upon the youth movement. The whole upper strata of the Second International has never seriously believed in the proletarian revolution. The ideal of the leaders of the Second International was and remains in essence, that of bourgeois democracy. The Second International could not therefore regard the Youth movement as the young guard of the real revolutionary army of the proletariat.

The Second International on the other hand, could not help seeing right from the beginning in the movement of the Communist Youth International the sign of a new epoch, the symptom of an approaching proletarian revolution. This is the reason for the fact that the bolsheviks, with comrade Lenin at the head of the movement, laid the greatest importance upon the Communist Youth International, from the first steps of the organization.

In the Communist International we can distinguish between three chief sections: first, the group of the bolshevik "veter-

ans," who already two decades ago broke with the mensheviks and since the outbreak of the war, since 1924, have fought for the idea of the Second International; secondly, that group of "veterans," who broke away from social democracy a relatively short time ago—the greater part at the end of the imperialist war (although they had already for a long time carried on an ideological struggle against reformism—and thirdly, the young generation of revolutionaries, our youth, who began their activity five to eight years ago, about the time of the outbreak of the Russian Revolution.

The second group is of very great value for the international communist movement. It would be an enormous mistake to spurn this group or to look askance at them. It is incorrect for anyone to maintain that the Executive Committee Communist International is following the policy of depriving this leading group of their influence.

We must, however, clearly perceive and combat their faults. This group for the greater part has brought with it great political experience. Many comrades belonging to this group have long since become sincere, self-sacrificing communists. But they also have their weak sides. This weak side is often to be seen precisely in the question of the attitude to the youth.

During the discussion which has recently taken place in the Russian Communist Party, and which the whole international followed with interest, the bolshevik attempt was made to oppose the youth to the bolsheviks. But these attempts, of course, could not have any success. The revolutionary youth, with the correct instinct, immediately perceived what was false and had in this attempt, as the connection between the old bolsheviks and the Communist Youth International not a mechanical but an organizational connection. Only the bolsheviks consistently take into consideration what a great historical mission the Communist Youth International has to perform. Therefore it is impossible for any body to sever the connection between us and the Communist Youth International.

We are proud of the fact that in the numerous tactical struggles which the Comintern has experienced during the five years of its existence, the Communist Youth International has stood unhesitatingly by our side. And now in the struggle for the bolshevism of the parties of the Comintern, the Communist Youth International takes the first place.

We send bolshevik greetings to the young generation of the bolsheviks, the outpost, the Communist Youth International!

# Tasks of the Young Workers League

(Continued from page 3)

and the youth leagues have received the commendation of the Communist International for their clear position. In the United States it is incumbent upon our league to take just as firm and clear a position with relation to the controversy at present going on in our party by joining hands with the central executive committee of the party, led by Comrades Foster, Cannon, Bittelman, Browder and others, which is holding to the correct Communist line.

We can combat this objective tendency, which may soon develop into subject intentions, only by harmonious co-operation with the present party leadership, the majority of the central executive committee, whose position is expressed in the statement on the political and economic situation and the tasks of the Workers Party (Daily Worker, November 26, 1924.)

The statement of the central executive committee majority is, in brief, as follows:

The period of capitalist decline is bringing with it a sharpening of class antagonisms, which will cause an aggravation and enlargement of class conflicts in the United States. This fact, together with the election of Coolidge and Dawes, presages an unprecedented campaign of attack upon the workers by the capitalists of America, taking the form of a lengthening of the work day, intensification of the rate of exploitation, wage cuts, open shop drives, increased use of the armed forces of the state against labor, widespread unemployment, and misery, and a more concerted drive to establish American imperialism hegemony over the entire world, bringing in its wake new and more devastating wars. It is the duty of the Communist party to gain the leadership of the masses in their struggle against these renewed capitalist onslaughts, to turn these struggles into political channels, and by the mass conference gained, to build a mass Communist party. In this task, the policy of the united front offers the best means of solidifying the working class, making an alliance with the poorest sections of the farmers and land workers and mobilizing them under the leadership of the Workers (Communist) Party. The policy of the united front manifests itself in various forms, in accordance with the objective political and economic conditions and the subjective conditions of the masses. Up to one-half year ago, the united front slogan of the farmer-labor party was a potent rallying mass of workers and farmers, since there was a widespread movement towards a farmer-labor party, into which the Communists entered, giving it a more definite class character and in many instances assuming the leadership of the movement.

In connection with this farmer-labor party movement, there developed the even stronger movement towards a third capitalist party, personified in the leadership of LaFollette, and composed of small business men, bankers, trade union bureaucracy, labor aristocrats, professional workers, liberals and the more well-to-do farmers. Its two-faced character enabled it to make a class appeal to petty bourgeois elements and to the workers. To the former it presented its bourgeois face and to the latter its "labor" face. This movement swept the young farmer-labor parties along with it, swallowing up the organized sentiment for farmer-labor political action and subjecting it to petty bourgeois leadership. The vote for LaFollette, made up overwhelmingly of workers, showed that a huge mass of toilers are under the impression that the LaFollette movement represents the movement towards political action of the workers and farmers independent of the two old political parties. The workers are unable to realize the distinctions we draw between class political action and third partyism merely

if we set up the slogan of a class farmer-labor party. The divorcing of the masses from the LaFollette illusion they are now laboring under cannot be achieved by the propaganda of an abstract slogan of a farmer-labor party, or by the building up of small parties which, while very little larger than the Workers Party, are reformist in program and action. The united front policy of the party must be continued with greater zeal, and must take the form of a unity of the advance guard of the proletariat, the Communist party, and the masses of workers on the basis of slogans, which will not only be understood, but will reflect their needs and interests, appeal to wide masses, and draw them into revolutionary struggle under Communist leadership. Such slogans are exemplified by "Abolish Child Labor," "Work or Wages for the Unemployed," "No Troops Against Striking Workers," "Shop Councils, Com-

mittees of Action, Labor Congresses for the Defense of the Workers Against the Attack of the Bosses," "Free Political Prisoners," and similar demands. Such slogans will not only be the basis for fruitful united front actions that will give rise to class conscious political drives by the masses, but will expose the LaFollette movement, the treasonable trade union bureaucracy, and the yellow socialists as the opponents of the interests of the workers and poor farmers. Such united front campaigns form the basis for the establishment of a mass Communist party which shall have the leadership of the oppressed masses.

The Young Workers League must align itself without hesitation or doubt with the position of the present majority of the central executive committee of the Workers Party,

whose correct conception of Communist principles and tactics should be supported by all comrades. The duty of the league should be the intensification of Leninist education among the membership, the undivided support of the Leninist element within the party and league, the sharp struggle against the second and a half internationalist tendency of the small Lore group, and an equally firm opposition to the opportunism and revisionism of the Lovestone-Ruthenberg group. As a political party, the Communist movement in this country, the Young Workers League must not remain neutral in so important a question as that which is now agitating the party. It is our right and duty to aid actively in the struggle against every tendency to deviate from the Bolshevik line of the Communist International. Unless we do, we shall have failed in our duty as Communists.

# Asks United Front on Child Slavery

(Continued from page 1)

worker under the supervision of the trade unions.

Bosses Plan Action.

Already the manufacturers associations all over the country are organizing for a stiff battle against the passage of the amendment, which, although it is a most mild affair, threatens the beginning of a real fight against child slavery. In this reactionary campaign, the manufacturers are being joined by the rich farmers of the country represented by the labor-hating American Farm Bureau Federation. Every effort will be made by such organizations to prevent any legislative body from taking favorable action on the amendment or upon any similar proposition.

In order that the amendment carry, it is necessary that it be ratified by at least 36 states in the union. That is, if 13 states fail to ratify it, it cannot become part of the constitution of the United States. Already the states of Georgia, Louisiana, and one of the Carolinas have downed the measure; the state of Massachusetts, in the face of an unprecedented campaign of abuse carried on by the capitalists, failed to endorse the measure in the referendum that was taken on the question. Coolidge, who makes believe that he is in favor of the amendment, did not say a word in favor of it, and it is pointed out that if he had done so, the measure would have been endorsed by the legislature. The proposition, and it is pointed that in the south and in the northwest where the farmers are opposed to the proposal, child labor is the main prop of many of the industries and branches of agriculture. There are sufficient of these states to kill the amendment dead than a door nail, and if the workers think that they can alleviate the ills of child slavery by waiting upon the bosses' legislatures to vote them into it, the present child laborers will be grandfathered before any such action is accomplished.

The program of the Communists calls upon all working class bodies to unite on the proposal of a militant fight for the relief of working class children. All workers are agreed upon the necessity of fighting against child labor, but there is difference of opinion among them as to how to go about it. Lobbying and soft soap has, as usual, failed to accomplish anything. Child labor is constantly on the increase. The exploitation of children takes ever more menacing forms. Injuries to children in the industries become more frequent every day.

The only way in which child labor can be fought is by the united front, of all workers against the situation. Only by the firm demonstration of

their strength will the workers ever impress the capitalist class with their determination to push this campaign thru.

It is the duty of the members of the Young Workers' League and the junior groups to join actively in this united front movement. All bodies of young workers should be agitated amongst, urging them to express themselves in favor of such a united front drive, to send delegates to the conferences which will be called at the proper time, and to affiliate with the organizations that will be formed out of these conferences. All trade unions and other working class bodies should be drawn into this fight in order to give as broad a basis as possible to the movement.

Agitation and propaganda should be immediately begun. The fake reme-

dies of the bourgeois reformers and the trade union bureaucrats should be exposed and the true supporters of the interests of the workers, the Communists, must go ahead with their work of rallying the workers to the struggle against child slavery.

The Young Worker will carry regular reports on the development of the campaign and comrades all over the country are urged to get busy immediately in the drive, in co-operation with the Workers Party, and keep the national office informed on the daily developments. Pamphlets, leaflets and other literature will be issued in large quantities in the near future and preparations should also be made for their distribution.

Unite for the struggle against child labor!

# Will American Youths Die for Dawes Plan?

ST. LOUIS.—That American rifles may help enforce the Dawes reparations plan on Germany is a possibility strongly hinted at by The Railroad Telegrapher, official organ of the railway keymen.

"The plan for control of Germany now being put in operation is identical with the plan provided two years ago for Austria, with the exception that the league of nations is not the agency used in this instance," The Railroad Telegrapher says editorially. "Outside of that the scheme is the same—a pawing of railroads and other public services to the allied bankers. After two years of operation in Austria the plan is a complete failure and Austria is practically bankrupt. The commissioner general appointed to control Austria cannot collect and his government cannot come to his aid, also there is nothing left to collect. The commissioner general for Germany is a citizen of the United States. In the event the plan is a failure in Germany, as it is in Aus-

tria, will it be necessary for our boys to go overseas? Think it over. Mr. Gary of the steel trust is looking over our arsenals, our war colleges and supply depots."

SLAVERY IN TENEMENTS. NEW YORK, N. Y.—Child labor was found to be prevalent in nearly a quarter of the 15,000 houses licensed to engage in home work in New York state, according to the 1924 report of the New York State Commission to Examine Laws Relating to Child Welfare.

MILWAUKEE'S CHILDREN. MILWAUKEE, Wis.—According to the Wisconsin Industrial Commission of the 2,507 Milwaukee children receiving permits for first full-time employment during the year 1923-24, only 18 per cent were classified as sound and free from physical or health defects.

OPPOSE CHILD LABOR. TULSA, Okla.—Ratification by Oklahoma of the national child labor amendment is demanded in resolutions passed by the Oklahoma state bricklayers conference at Tulsa. Eighteen local unions were represented.

ATTENTION! All friendly organizations are requested not to arrange an affair on SATURDAY, DEC. 21, as the Society for Technical Aid to Soviet Russia will give a performance on that date at the Soviet School, 1943 W. Division St. "Coal Mine Riot," a revolutionary drama, will be presented in the Russian language.